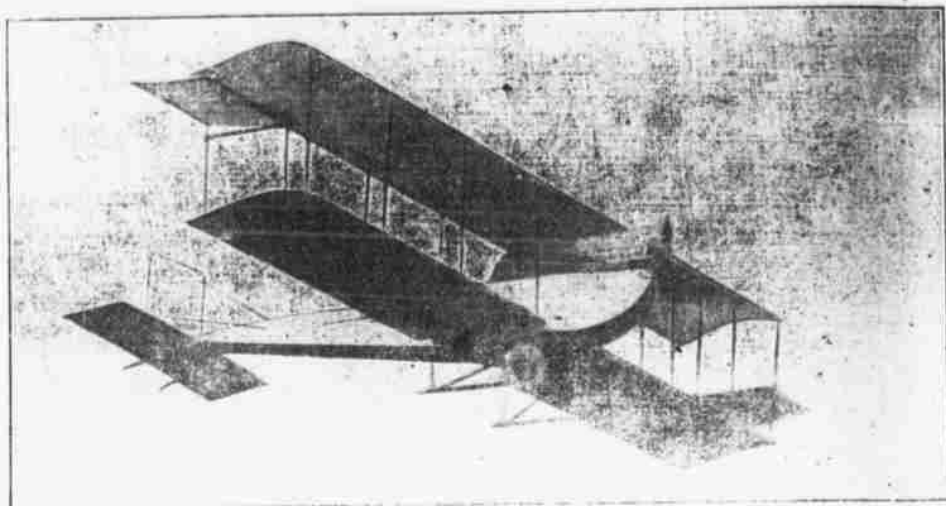


Look! Look! Look!



Up She Goes!

Boys, you can't afford to miss it. Come one! Come all! The chance of a lifetime! Racing every day. Best show rings in the country.

Don't Miss It!

Monroe City Fair!

SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18, AND 19.

THE DEMOCRAT.

W. J. ROUSE, Editor.

TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Monroe City Missouri, as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913

R. L. Utterback spent Thursday in Quincy.

Misses Lena and Alma Drescher returned from a visit in Quincy and Palmyra.

Mrs. W. A. Hayden, of Paris visited Mrs. Mollie Sullivan the last of the week.

R. E. Leake and wife, of Hunnewell attended the Chautauqua part of the week.

Miss Pearl Robison, of Hunnewell visited Mrs. Robt. Smith the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Bert Lange and baby, of Breckenridge visited her parents, J. C. Ensor and wife.

Mrs. T. J. Greening and daughter, Miss Thelma Bohrer, of Hunnewell were here shopping Monday.

James Christian and wife, of Palmyra visited her sister, Mrs. J. W. Cox the latter part of last week.

Miss Ruth Clark, of Detroit, who is visiting friends here, visited in Quincy the latter part of last week.

Elbert and Marietta Cranston, of East St. Louis, Ill., returned home Monday after a week pleasantly spent with their grandmother, Mrs. Susan Elliott.

Mrs. J. L. LaRue and daughter, Miss Ethel spent Monday in this city.

Miss Maude White of Palmyra visited Mrs. Thomas Aylor part of the week.

Mrs. George Harrison spent part of the week with Mrs. Turner in Hunnewell.

Mrs. Willie Goodnight, of Palmyra spent Monday with relatives in this city.

Miss Ina McNamara went to Hannibal Monday for a few days visit with relatives.

John W. White Jr., of Quincy spent Sunday with his parents, J. W. White and wife.

Misses C. Brown and Mary Hendricks, of Hunnewell were here shopping Saturday.

Rube Martin who has been visiting friends in and near Monroe City returned to Hannibal Friday.

Misses Jewel Gupton, of Philadelphia and Opal Crane, of Palmyra attended the Chautauqua the latter part of last week.

Mrs. S. E. Harrison who has been visiting in Shelby County spent Monday here shopping. She was enroute to her home in Flint, Mich.

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The Paris Fair is on this week and wanting good music for the occasion secured the Monroe City Band. A wise selection. Then Paris people are going to have good things.

Mrs. E. M. Sipple and little daughter were with friends here part of the week. Prof. Sipple and family have gone to Columbia and carry with them the best wishes of all our people.

Public Schools.

The grades in the public schools opened Tuesday. The High School will open next Monday. This is one of Missouri's best public schools.

People cannot be too careful about the water they drink.

Boys, elsewhere in this paper under the caption "Notice to Boys" appears an article which should interest you. It gives Monroe County boys information how to get to attend the State Fair with all expenses paid. Read the article.

The barn of Fred Smith living in the Shiel neighborhood, burned Tuesday night. In it was 200 bushels corn, 300 bushels oats, 800 bushels wheat, new binder, some harness and other things.

Byron McFarland reports weather temperature as follows: Sunday 104, Monday 107, Tuesday 108, Wednesday 111.

Bottoms.

Mrs. Sarah Bottoms died at her home in this city, Tuesday. Deceased was born in Kentucky, Sept. 14, 1836. For many years she has lived in this city and was highly respected because of her many virtues. Her husband preceded her to that better land about two years ago. Funeral services were conducted at the home yesterday morning and the remains laid to rest in Terrill cemetery near Philadelphia.

Good Music.

The Paris Fair is on this week and wanting good music for the occasion secured the Monroe City Band. A wise selection. Then Paris people are going to have good things.

Treatment of Seed Wheat to Prevent Stinking Smut.

Stinking smut or bunt, is a fungus disease which attacks the kernels of the wheat plant and causes a very serious loss to the crop. This disease is propagated by means of spores, which are formed within the grains of the diseased plants. An infected kernel, when broken open, has a very fetid odor, which gives the disease its common name.

During thrashing a large number of diseased kernels are broken open and the spores set free which adhere to the healthy kernels. When these kernels are planted the fungus spores germinate, and immediately penetrate the young wheat seedlings. The fungus continues to grow within the tissues of the plant at the growing tip, but gives no apparent evidence of its presence until the wheat plant begins to form the new grain. At this time the fungus develops very rapidly, and forms its spores within the wheat kernels. The diseased kernels are enlarged which cause the glumes of the wheat flower to stand out, giving the head an enlarged appearance; but other than this, there is no evidence of the diseased condition of the field until some of the kernels become broken and the odor given off.

A machine that has thrashed smutted wheat becomes badly contaminated with these dust-like spores, and if this machine is afterwards used to thrash a crop in which no smut is present, the grain becomes contaminated. In this way the smut may appear the next season on a farm where it has previously been absent. Clean seed may also be contaminated by being placed in sacks that have previously held smutted wheat. In the same way, a contaminated drill may be a source of smut when clean seed is used.

There is no danger of infection from spores which occur in the soil. The only danger from reseeded a field which has produced smutted wheat, is the chance of infected grains giving rise to volunteer plants.

The disease is treated as follows:—Mix one pound of 40 per cent commercial formalin with 40 or 50 gallons of water in barrels. This formalin can be secured at most any drug store. Divide the solution between two or three barrels and pour a bushel or so of smutted grain into barrel No. 1 stirring thoroughly with a stick. The smutted grains will rise to the top and must be skimmed off. Pour the solution into barrel No. 2 and dump the wheat out on the barn floor to dry. Again divide the solution between the two barrels, immerse another quantity of wheat and proceed as before. This solution kills the spores of the smut adhering to the healthy grains and the smutted grains themselves are skimmed off.

The wheat should be thoroughly dried before it is sacked. Spread in thin layers to accomplish this, and shovel over occasionally. This solution is poisonous in considerable quantities but as weak as it is used, it will not injure the hands and is perfectly safe to handle.

By C. B. Hutchinson.

Filling the Silo.

Under normal conditions corn is ready to be put in the silo when the grain is dented and glazed but still soft enough to be broken with the thumb nail. At this stage the lower leaves of the plant and the outside of the shuck will have turned brown and the corn is practically matured but still contains moisture enough to pack well in the silo. It is doubtful if there is any place in the upland of Missouri where the condition of this year's corn crop is anything like the normal. This makes it difficult to say this year just what is the right stage to cut

the corn intended for silage. The Missouri College of Agriculture gives the following directions for filling silos. The best practice to follow is to allow the ear to mature as much as possible and at the same time retain enough moisture in the plant to allow the corn to pack well in the silo. In some sections the corn will have to be cut when in the late milk stage. In other sections the rain probably will revive the corn so that it can be permitted to stand in the field and become more mature. Where a good water supply is available the corn can be cut later than otherwise and wet as it is being put in the silo by turning a stream of water in the blower. However, it is not wise to depend too much upon this method of adding moisture to the silage. It frequently happens that farmers put in corn that is too ripe and do not add enough water. The result is mouldy silage. There is very little danger of adding too much water. Staves take up moisture and swell. The corn should be cut in one half or one inch lengths. It should be well tramped. At a time like this when the corn is liable to be very dry not less than two men should be in the silo at all times. They should keep the silage higher at the walls than in the center and should continually tramp it next to the wall. The center will settle by itself. Many people had mouldy silage last year because they did not tramp it tight enough to keep the air out. Furthermore, the silage will not settle as much while fermenting if it is tightly packed as it is put in the silo.

The silage will settle considerably the first few days while it is fermenting most rapidly. If possible it should be refilled after this settling stops. When filling is complete it is well to run in a few loads of weeds on top of the corn. The weeds will rot and seal over the top partly preventing air from reaching the silage and eliminating some of the usual waste of rotten silage. The silage should be tramped especially at the walls of the silo at least once a day during the first week after filling. This helps to seal the silo tightly and prevents some of the spoilage of the top layer of the silage.

By P. M. Brandt.

Notice to Boys

Saturday, Sept. 13, 1913. I shall hold, in the office of County Supt. of Schools an examination open to all boys in the county between the ages of 12 and 17 years who desire to enter the contest as representative of Monroe County in the "Boys State Fair School" at Sedalia Sept. 27th to Oct. 3rd. An excellent program has been prepared for the "Boys State Fair School" and it is the desire of the Fair Board that each county of the State be represented. The examination will consist of five questions in Arithmetic, five in Geography, five in Agriculture, and an essay of 250 words on "Corn Growing." The boy receiving the highest average will have board and lodging furnished free of cost during the entire fair and will receive instructions in Agriculture and Farm Management by specially trained men employed to lecture during the "Boys State Fair School." I trust we shall have a number of boys in the county take the examinations Saturday, Sept. 13, 1913. If the boy receiving the highest grade cannot go, then the boy receiving the next highest grade will be entitled to go.

Very Sincerely,
JOHN L. CARTER,
County Supt. of Schools.

Mrs. R. H. Woolfolk and daughter, Kathleen, of Stuttgart, Ark., who have been visiting A. S. Jayne's family, went to Palmyra Monday.

Misses Sadie and Gertrude Colvert and Sallie Pollard were in Palmyra the last of the week.